

2020 Missouri Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses News Release

Statistical data on Missouri nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses are obtained from the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The SOII is an annual survey administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' Research and Analysis Section. Nonfatal occupation injury and illness data are solicited from a random sample of Missouri employers each year. The SOII data are solicited from employers having 11 employees or more in Agricultural production, and from all employers in other industries.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The 2020 SOII data for Missouri private industry indicate that there were a total of 53,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with an incidence rate of 2.8 (per 100 full-time workers). In addition, 34,500 cases with an incidence rate of 1.8 were the most serious cases that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction-commonly referred to as DART cases.

Workplace illnesses for private industry in 2020, accounted for 14,500 of the total cases of injuries and illnesses with an incidence rate of 75.5 (per 10,000 full-time workers).

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time (days away from work) for the injured or ill employee. 2020 Survey data for private industry indicated that there were 23,400 lost work time cases with an incidence rate of 1.2 (per 100 full-time workers).

Occupation

The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry for 2020 was service occupations with 6,260 injuries and illnesses. Transportation and material moving occupations had 3,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2020. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations had 3,800 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2020.

Injured Workers' Demographics

Gender

Male workers accounted for 44.8 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the private industry for 2020. Male workers accounted for 70.8 percent of cases in goods-producing industries and 38.3 percent of cases in service-producing industries. Female workers accounted for 84.9 percent of cases in the education and health services major industry and 54.8 percent of cases in the leisure and hospitality major industry sector. Male workers had twelve median days away from work while female workers had eleven median days away from work in 2020.

Race

White only was the race or ethnic origin in 32.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2020. Those who identified as Black only, accounted for 5.6 percent, Hispanic or Latino only in 2.4 percent, and race was not reported in 58.7

percent of the cases. White and Asian workers had ten median days away from work while Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino had eleven median days away from work.

Age of Worker

Workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 22.8 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work for private industry in 2020; 35 to 44 years old 21.3 percent, and 45 to 54 years old 20.2 percent. Workers who were 65 years and older had 16 median days away from work while 55 to 64 years old had 13 median days away from work.

Experience on the Job

Workers with one to five years of service accounted for 37.7 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work for private industry in 2020; workers with more than five years of service accounted for 29.3 percent. Workers with five or more years of service had 13 median days while workers with one to five years of service had 12 median days away from work.

Injury Characteristics

Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness – nature of injury or illness (physical characteristics), part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure.

Nature

Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury or illness in 18.3 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2020. Fractures accounted for 6.1 percent.

Part of Body

The body part affected in 51.7 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry in 2020 was body systems (this classifies the various systems of the body and applies when the functioning of an entire body system has been affected without specific injury to any other part of the body). Upper extremities accounted for 15.3 percent. Lower extremities accounted for 13.9 percent.

Source

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness in 8.9 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2020. Person, injured or ill worker was the source in 6.6 percent of the cases. Containers was the source in 5.6 percent of cases.

Event or Exposure

Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 53.1 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses for private industry in 2020. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 15.6 percent of the cases. Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 14.7 percent.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit www.labor.mo.gov/Lmi or www.bls.gov/iff or call the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research Analysis Unit at (573) 751-9677.